



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

previous history, and with one exception quite equal to any text-book of American history we have seen. It is well fitted for the use of classes studying the subject for the first time, although not altogether satisfactory for more advanced classes.

Mr. Gordy has provided a readable and satisfactory history for young students. There are abundant references and maps. The book contains almost a superfluous number of illustrations, no less than 235. Some of these are good, some poor and some inexcusably bad. There are frequent summaries in the form of chronological tables. The Dred Scott decision did not permit a slave-owner to carry his slaves into free states, as the author says, but declared that slaves could not be excluded from the territories.

A. A. FREEMAN.

The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719. By EDWARD MCCRADY, Vice-president of the South Carolina Historical Society. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1897. Pp. ix, 762.)

It has been frequently stated that the small amount of space given to the southern colonies in our text-books on American history has led people to infer that the history of those colonies is devoid of interest. That such is not the fact, however, as far as South Carolina is concerned, is amply proved by the intensely interesting and magnetic volume which has recently come from the pen of Gen. McCrady.

Gen. McCrady has had unusual advantages in the preparation of his book. He is telling the story of his own state. He is personally acquainted with the places he so interestingly describes. He has had access to the manuscript documents scattered throughout the state. That he has improved his opportunities cannot be gainsaid. He has given us a book full of absorbing interest from beginning to end. His style is racy, at times jerky, yet one that kindles enthusiasm by its snap and energy. The character-sketches with which the book abounds are thoroughly entertaining.

There are, however, several faults which mar the general beauty of the work. His adoption of a strictly chronological order of events causes us at times to lose the thread of his narrative. In his enthusiasm he at times permits historical truth to disappear before flights of rhetoric. He too frequently gives abstracts of several similar documents instead of assimilating them and giving a general truth deduced from them. We hardly agree with his statement that the "punishments prescribed for blacks were not, in general, greater than those inflicted upon white men for similar offences" (p. 361). Nor do we believe that South Carolina was regarded "as more nearly allied to the island colonies than to those on the main" (p. 4). We question the accuracy of his statement that in the other colonies, except New York, the emigrants came "in the main directly from the British Islands" (p. 8), for the population of North

Carolina and Pennsylvania was fully as heterogeneous as that of South Carolina. Nor do we think that the reason why son has so noticeably succeeded father in public life was due to the fact that divorces have never been granted in South Carolina (p. 12). The registry system was adopted solely for the purpose of ascertaining from whom quitrents were to be collected (p. 159). Finally, we do not believe that Carolina adopted her social and political system from Barbadoes (p. 8).

But perhaps the most serious general blemish is his controversial tone everywhere present. We feel that he too frequently dwells upon unimportant minor points, and is inclined to be hypercritical. It hardly seems necessary to use a page in an effort to prove that the commonly made statement that lieutenant-governors were seldom appointed on the continent was "altogether a mistake" (p. 34) when twenty-five governors of South Carolina had received their commissions from the home government and five others had held the gubernatorial chair without commission while only three had been commissioned lieutenant-governors. Nor is his list of governors entirely accurate (pp. 719, 720). Yeamans was commissioned governor August 21, 1671, and his commission was sent him December 26, following. We are at a loss to understand what is meant by the statement that he was "proclaimed by the proprietors," April 19, 1672. James Colleton was commissioned August 31, 1686. Craven's first name was Charles, not Edward; the date of his election was November 30, 1710, and of his commission, February 21, 1711. We also doubt the correction that Beaufort was settled twenty years before Georgetown. Beaufort was not settled until the close of the Yemassee War, say 1717, whereas Georgetown was laid out in 1701. Furthermore his statement that the village of Georgetown was never referred to as Winyaw is also wrong. It is frequently so referred to.

This controversial spirit reappears continually. The author's argumentativeness occasionally becomes tiresome, especially when he refers to the proprietors. It is true that the proprietors were inconsistent, arbitrary and often unjust. But so were the settlers, and it hardly seems necessary to occupy two or three pages in criticism of the proprietors every time they are mentioned and yet have no words of censure for the settlers. Gen. McCrady seems to fail to realize the unenviable position of the proprietors, criticised by the crown for a too liberal policy toward the colonists, criticised by the colonists for desiring to line their pockets with gold, and yet endeavoring to place their enterprise upon a sound business basis.

The book is not free from errors. It states that the proprietary governors were required to give bonds in £2000 to £5000 for the faithful execution of the navigation acts and that the objection of the proprietors thereto was overruled (p. 297). While it is true that such governors gave bonds the references which the author gives state that the Board of Trade in addition desired bonds from the proprietors that their appointees would obey the navigation laws. This was what the proprietors objected to as "unnecessary," and furthermore their objection was sustained.

Moreover, this was merely an order from the Board of Trade in 1687, and not a requirement of the statute of 1696 (incorrectly referred to as of 1695). His statement that the German Lutherans "were becoming quite numerous in the colony" by 1704 (p. 404) is incorrect. There were scarcely any Lutherans in the colony at that date. Likewise he states that the first Huguenots arrived in Carolina in 1678 (p. 181), whereas several landed with Governor Sayle in 1670. He states that the patrol system was established in the year 1704 (p. 10). The system lasted, however, only during the continuance of the war with St. Augustine. It was not revived again until 1721, and what he describes is not the system of 1704, but that of 1721. Furthermore the captain of the military company acted as captain of the patrol only between the years 1721 and 1734. After that time the two officers were separate. We doubt his statement that "England claimed America as conquered territory" (p. 51), inasmuch as the Board of Trade as early as 1722 stated that England's title to America was that of discovery and settlement. Again, the charter of Carolina did not establish the Church of England in the colony (p. 67). It merely gave the proprietors "license and power" to establish it should they see fit. West and Morton are each said to have assumed the duties of governor in September, 1685 (pp. 207-210).

His statements in regard to the libraries (pp. 353-354) and the free schools (pp. 487, 510-512) are misleading. Each missionary sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was allowed £10 for books and £5 for pamphlets. Humphreys, the secretary of the society in 1730, tells us that these libraries consisted of "Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Whole Duties of Man, Catechisms and other Devotional Books" written by Episcopal divines and in defence of the English Church. The provincial library at Charleston differed from the other parochial libraries merely in containing a few additional volumes contributed by the proprietors and a few others. The parish libraries were free to all and circulated to a very slight extent. General McCrady gives the impression that only the library at Charleston was free and that it exercised a powerful influence for good over the settlers. The extent of that influence can be understood when we remember that by the middle of the century every book in the Charleston library had disappeared. The school, as well as the library, was established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel merely for proselyting purposes. The Bible was the main text-book. Every pupil was obliged to learn the catechism and morning and evening prayer by heart and to attend divine worship twice on Sunday and every teacher in the school was a Church of England clergyman. Aside from the missionaries few persons took much interest in the library or the school.—We notice a large number of small errors, some of which are merely typographical.

At the end of the volume is an index occupying thirty-seven pages, remarkably full and apparently carefully prepared. We have examined it only superficially, but have noticed that although it ostensibly contains

a list of the more prominent writers on South Carolina it nevertheless generally omits those whose work is criticised in the body of the book.

The book is devoted mainly to the political history of South Carolina. We are sorry that Gen. McCrady has treated the institutional and social side of her history so briefly. It may be, however, that he intends to devote more space to these subjects in the succeeding volumes, which he intimates may follow, continuing the work to the close of the Revolution. We sincerely hope he may have sufficient encouragement to carry out his plan, for no full history of South Carolina has been written and we feel that at the present time probably no one is better qualified to undertake this task than Gen. McCrady. We hope, however, that he will avoid needless repetition, criticism and controversy.

EDSON L. WHITNEY.

The Border Wars of New England, commonly called King William's and Queen Anne's Wars. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. (New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Pp. xiii, 305.)

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE has an hereditary right to deal with the pathetic story which for the border settlements of New England darkened with constant gloom and anxiety the period between the accession of William and Mary and the peace of Utrecht. His father, the late Samuel G. Drake, a well-known bookseller and antiquary in Boston, had made this a favorite subject of investigation, and had written or edited several monographs connected with it. From these and other materials gathered by his father, as well as from other sources, Mr. Drake has prepared the volume before us. That it contains little not elsewhere accessible need scarcely be added, but it brings together in a compact and popular form the whole story, comprising in one view what other historians have necessarily treated as episodes. In accordance with a familiar, but not quite accurate designation, he divides his narrative into two parts, the first entitled "King William's War," and the second "Queen Anne's War." The first covers the period from 1689 to 1697, and includes the sacking of Dover, Church's first two expeditions to the eastward, and the Indian attacks on York and Durham. In the second, from 1701 to 1711, we have Church's third expedition, the memorable attacks on Deerfield and Haverhill, and other incidents of minor importance, but all characterized by the brutality which was the inseparable accompaniment of an Indian foray.

In respect to all these events and incidents local pride and pride of ancestry have preserved a great mass of details in letters of the time and in nearly contemporaneous narratives, to say nothing of less trustworthy family traditions. From these it is possible to construct a true and graphic picture of the life of the early settlers who sought to wring from the soil their own subsistence on the outposts of civilization, and to push their farms and villages farther into the wilderness. This Mr. Drake has done successfully, and in his pages the reader will find a clear and sufficiently minute ac-